COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1857.

We have to report but little activity in the market this week. In the absence of shipping, the demand for goods is light, and confined principally to domestic wants. There appears to be but little confidence felt in the approaching spring trade, and dealers are disposed to make no addition to their et cks. The stock now in the market, together with the cargoes on the way. will form a large supply for all the wants of the spring and sum-

The Hawalian Flour Company paid a dividend of 25 per centto its stock-holders on Monday last. The capital of the Company is \$16,000. We are very glad that the Company has met with success during the past season. It is almost the only successful company enterprise that has met with success at these islands, and we trust it may lead to others.

There have been no arrivals of merchant vessels since our last, except the scheoner Reporter, from San Francisco, for a cargo of potatoes, and the only departure is the brig Hero, for Sydney,

with a full cargo. The whale-ship Congress 2d, arrived on Monday, and is shipping 800 to 1000 bbls oil in the Aspasia, for New York. We hear that the Aspasia has also engaged considerable dry freight for between decks, and that the sch Mary has been chartered to proceed to Fanning's Island for a cargo of cocoanut oil, which will probably be here in season to go forward by the Aspasia. We quote some few transactions, as well as ruling prices for

TOBACCO-Sales of ordinary, 8ths, in large boxes, 17c @ 194c; better quality, 23c; ½ fb plugs, fancy brands, held at 33c

@ 37c. CIGARS-50 M Manila eigars, Havana shape, sold at \$15 \$ M; 16 M cheroots at \$12 87 @ \$13 25; common im. Havana at

SARDINES-Haif-boxes sold at \$4 50 @ \$4 87 P dozen. YELLOW METAL-Sales of 6000 the old, stripped from ship Post, at auction for 10c # ib; composition nails, do, at 13c. RICE-Sales of tierces Carolina at \$81 @ 9c; China, No. 1.,

PICKLES-Sales of qts asstd at \$2 37 per dozen. PROVISIONS-Dull; best Hawaiian beef held at \$14 19 bbl

held at 8c; Manila, 5½c @ 6c.

BREAD-Jobbing at 10c, demand light, and a large quantity known to be on the way.

FLOUR-Little change ; jobbing at 14 c @ 15c-none in first CLOTHING-Market stocked; sales at auction hardly realise

60c on a dollar of cost. OIL-Jobbing sales of boiled linseed at \$1 37} \$ gal. ; polar no transactions; small lot of cocoanut was offered at auction and

TREES, &c .- Sales of peach trees, imported by the R. H. A. Society, at auction at 75c @ \$1 12te for peach; 37te @ 43c for

pence for the current dollar; in American, nothing doing.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, NOV. 24. Sperm-Since our last, several small lots of sperm oil, mostly landed from the Azor, have been forced into the market, and the consequence has been the further decline in prices. The transactions include sales of 751 bbls in lots as follows :- 60 bbls belonging to parties, out of town, at 125 cts per gallon cash on de-

livery; 391 bbls also in parcels at 132 to 135 cts, and 300 do as 1372 cts per gallon. Until the balance of these small parcels is worked out of the market we cannot expect any advance upon the above quotations. Holders of oil to any great extent refuse to be governed by the prices of the past week, knowning that in some instances it has been disposed of below its actual value, and from Nautucket that a sale of 100 bbls has been made there the past week at 135 cts per gallon, which is the lowest price that any has been sold for in that market. In New York a sale of 400 bbls has been made at 125 cts per gallon, as we learn by pri-

whale and the transactions include sales of 1100 bbls-600 bbls at 801 cts per gallon, 200 do at a price not transpired, and 300 bbis partly dark at 79 cts per gallon. WHALFBONE-The transactions include

at 70 cts, and 3000 lbs South Sea at 53. The amount of sperm oil on hand in the country as nearly as can be ascertained is 36,345 bbls .- New Bedford 22,245 bbls : Fairhaven 3770; Nantucket 5000; Westport 1380; Mattapoisett 1000; Warren 1000; Newport 500, and New London and other places make up the balance. The estimated quantity of whalebone in the country at the present time is 400,000 lbs.-N. B.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco -	~		Jan. 2	Paris -				Nov. 1
Panama, N. G.	-		Dec. 15	Hongkong				Sep. 23
New York			" 5	Sydney, N.	. S.	W		Oct. 1
London	-	*	Nov. 18	Tahiti -	*	*	*	Jan.

Ships Mails.

For San Francisco. The ship Post, will sail Feb. 15. For Lahaina, per-Kamoi, to-morrow

(The New York Mail of Dec. 20, is looked for daily by the clipper ship Ocean Telegraph, Willis, which is expected to touch here en route for China.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS. (For full reports of Whaters are Shipping List on 4th page.

Feb. 8-Sch Manuokawai, Beckiey, fm Hilo. Sally, Fountain, fm Lahaina. 8- " John Young, Hall, fm Koloa. 8-Am sch Reporter, 37 ds fm San Francisco. 0-Am sh Congress 2d, Stranburg, 40 ds fm Tahiti.

10-Sch East Maui, fm Hana 11- " Kamei, Chadwick, fm Lahains 12-A whaleship in the offing; probably the Brutus from

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5-Sch Maria, Molteno, for Maui and Hawaii. -Brig John Dunlap, Hall, and schs Alice and Kamanalu all for Hawaii. The above three vessels were in sight of the town for 24 hours after sailing. 7-Sch Kamoi, Chadwick, for Lahaina.

11-Hamburg brig Hero, Moelier, for Sydney via Tahiti.

MEMORANDA.

Schooner Reporter, from San Francisco, has had continua gales and head winds throughout the passage-37 days.

Whale-ship Congress 2d, cruised up from Tahiti, which port The Cowper and French wh sh Jason were also at Tahiti. The Gambia had not yet arrived. Capt. Stranburg also reports having spoken bk. Cleone, Simmons, Jan. 15, lat. 5 S., 143 W., the same date, ship Roman, Duvoll, and Janus, Winslow, having taken nothing since leaving Sandwich Islands.

Sch Manuokawai, from Hilo, reports two whalers there on the 3d inst .- probably those previously reported, bark Venice and ship Phillip I.

Sch John Young reports having seen the sch Excel on Friday last, near the harbor of Nawiliwili, which she probably reached

VESSELS IN PORT.-FEB. 11.

H. I. M.'s corvette Eurydice, M. M. Pichon Brem, ship Post, Weigard, loading for San Francisco. Chilean brig Escape, Gasso, repairing. Am clipper ship Aspasia, Green, loading cargo oil. Am. bark Frances Palmer, Green, refitting. Am sch Reporter, Halsey.

Ehip Benjamin Tucker, Barber. | Brig Prince de Joinville, --Congress 2d, Stranburg. Cahu, Molde, fitting out. Barks, George, (condemned) Barks, Harmony, Bumpus. Delta, Dubay, " Italy, Babcock, fitt. out.

Consters in Port.

Sch Kamoi, Chadwick, soon for Maui.

Manuokawai, Beckley. " Mary, Berrill.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

American ship Raduga left Boston Nov. 10, with cargo mdze.

for Honolulu, to C. Brewer-due March 10. Bremen brig Kauai sailed from Bremen Oct. 8. merchandise to Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst. Br. bk Gambia, from London via Tahiti, sailed April 6.

reported at Sydney. Due here via Tahiti, March Ib

American bark Yankee, Smith, will leave San Francisco for Kenolulu about Feb. 6-due about 22d. American bark Fanny Major, Lawton, to leave San Francisco or Honolulu, about Feb. 22-due March 10.

American clipper brigantine Morning Star sailed from Boston for Honolulu about Dec. 2, with merchandise for the American Mission-due April 15. A vessel is expected daily from Vancouver's Island; and also one from Columbia River, but we do not learn their names.

meha, had been chartered for Honolulu. She would sail during the Spring, consigned to R. C. Janion. American bark Bhering, Morse, sailed from Boston, Dec. 2.

A fine elipper ship, building at Liverpool, called the Kameha-

PASSENGERS.

For STENET—per Hero—Thomas Brooks, wife and child, Mrs. Nichols and child, Mr. Pilesis, Mr. Petithomone, Pedfilo Robledo, Jos. Emmes, Mr. Miller, Mr. Metzger, Mr. Peterssen, Jno. Wills, F. M. Butscher, Louis Hirshfeld. From San Francisco-per sch Reporter-Daniel Parkes.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco-per Reporter: 1 bundle trees, 1 box

EXPORTS.

For Sydney via Tahiri: 91 casks whale oil, 1 bbl kukui oil, 1 bag ivory, 4 bbls sugar, 10 kegs do, 2 bbls molasses, 1 bale sarsaparilla root, 5 boxes loaf sugar, 50 bags barley, 50 kegs white lead, 173 bags sugar, 12 do coffee, 1 box merchandisc, 23 cases o, 2 trunks China goods, 1 case cigars, 39 bbls sugar, 20 bales ulu, 20 cases olive oil, 3 cases can de cologne, 3 cases syrup fruits, 5 de pickles, 102 bags pulu, 8 cases matches, 1 case bread, 16bndls hawser rope, 10 cases French liquors, 5 cases absynth,

At Palama, Jan. 31, the infant son of Abr. Fornander, Esq., aged two weeks.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE. Persons desirous of mailing papers, can procure them at our

counter neatly done up in wrappers, five copies for 50 cents, or

Terms .- Six Dollars per annum. Single Copies 12; cents each. AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Lahaina, Maui - - C. S. BARTOW, Esq. Hilo, Hawaii - - Capt. J. WORTH. Kawaihae, Hawaii - - Capt. JAS. A. LAW. Kona, Hawaii THOS. H. PARIS, Esq. - Dr. J. W. SMITH.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

New Bedford and U. S. - B. LINDSEY, Ed. Ship List.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

L. P. FISHER, Esq., Mer. Ex.

The statistical tables which we published last week may be considered as the balance-sheet exhibiting the trade and commerce of this kingdom for the year 1856; and, so far as they are correct, will enable us, by comparison with former years, to judge whether EXCHANGE-Sales of \$8000 on London, 60 days sight, at 50 | the nation is making any progress or not in real wealth. Exports are considered as the true basis of national wealth: if their increase is in a greater ratio than that of the imports, a nation becomes more independent: if they decrease, while the imports increase, a nation becomes more dependent on foreign capital, if not really poorer.

> According to the tables published by the Collector-General, the importations during 1856 are made to foot up \$1,151,422 99; the exports at only half that amount, or \$583,544,22, omitting the sum of \$87,280 45, which is stated to be the produce of vessels bearing the Hawaiian flag. Why not add this amount also? The kingdom certainly ought to have the credit, in her general balance account, of the produce of her soil, or the produce of her flag, which is the same thing, whether the producers are foreigners or not, or the vessels foreign bottoms. Our total exports should then appear as \$670,824 67 and not \$583,544 22. Still the balance against the islands is large, and many will ask how it is cancelled? It is paid for by cash, or what is the same, bills of exchange. The amount of bills of exchange of all kinds drawn at the islands has been less this year than usual, but the average for several years cannot be less than \$550,000, or an average of about \$2,400 to each whale-ship. Allowing that a portion of this is taken up by coin imported expressly for investment in bills, the sum of \$480,000, or perhaps more, can be carried to the general merchandise account of the kingdom. If this assumption is correct, the account will then stand:

Importations for 1856, - - - -Domestic and for. produce exported, \$670,824 67 Cash, or bills of exchange, - - - 480,000 00

Total exports, - - - - -\$1,150,824 67 Others may come to a different result, by clain that the Custom-house valuation of experts is not the full sum which the exporters actually receive, while the amount of bills sent away is less than the

In estimating the "supplies" furnished to whaleships, the Collector's figures differ so much from those of former years, that a question arises as to their correctness. For the year 1855 he estimated that each whale ship took, on an average, \$275 worth of supplies, or island produce; this year they miles back of the village. It is under the charge take \$875 worth! a decided advance in their expenses, and, if true, would appear to confirm the suspicion our cotemporary broached at some time since, students. alluding then to Lahaina, that captains might be controlled by parties "interested in the expenditure of supplies." At first we supposed it was only a blunder of the printer, but are informed it is "all correct." If the Collector has got facts to back him, very well; but, from all our inquiry and observation, we do not think either of the sums named is correct, and that \$500 is a fairer average for the amount of domestic supplies or recruits furnished to she left about Jan. 1. Reports whish Navy, Wood, in that port. each whale ship. One captain states that his average The Navy had been set on fire by her crew in Huahini harbor, expenditures for supplies for ten years past have not but no great damage sustained; she had about 700 bbls oil. exceeded \$350 a year. Others spend more. Re pairs, water, disbursements, advance to seamen, and other expenses, not properly called "supplies," with three sperm whales alongside, cutting in. Also spoke about | make the average of bills of exchange, as before estimated, \$2,400.

In examining the table of domestic exports, it will be observed that the exportation of our staple products has not increased rapidly, though the sum total of domestics exported in 1856 is much in advance of previous years, excepting only the "potato year," 1850, which apparent increase is owing somewhat to the different estimates of the supplies furnished to whale ships. We give a comparison of

some of our staple exports for four years : Gals. Molasses and Syrup, 58,802 38,304 41,235 - 554,805 289,908 653,820 499,533 Lbs. Coffee, - - 63,532 77,616 28,231 58,065 - - 175,000 25,000 50,000

Goat Skins, - - - 70,914 103,700 31,488 The domestic consumption of sugar as well as coffee in the islands has been greater during the past than in former years. It is supposed that the amount of sugar produced the past year is at least 500 tons, about one half of which has been exported. Of coffee the produce has been not less than 300,000 lbs. Only a small portion appears above as having been some of the common people have become indeexported. But of both sugar and coffee, the whaling pendent. fleet will yearly require larger supplies, as they leave home with smaller stocks, owing to the high rates

these articles command in the States. The receipts at the customs for 1856, show a falling off of about \$35,000 from those of 1855, which is accounted for in part by the decrease in the importation of goods (\$230,000) and spirits, (3,600 galls.,) and these items show about the same falling off as the number of whaling and merchant vessels visiting the

In order to give a condensed view of the commerce of the islands for ten years past, we have prepared the following exhibit, which we think will be found

In preparing it, we are indebted to the collector general and to the annual statistics published in the Polynesian:

847	848	849	850	851	852	858	854	855	1856		YHAR.		5	2
605,618 78 710,188 52		729,789 44	1,035,058 70	1,828,821 68	759,868 54	1,401,975 86	1,590,887 71	1,383,169 87	\$1,151,422 99	TOTAL IMPORTS.		TOTAL	PREPARED FOR THE PACIFIC	
264,226 68	800,870	477,845	783,052	691,281	638,395	472,996	585,122	572,601 49	\$670,824		EXPORTS.	TOTAL	e of the Sun	
209,018 53	266,819 43	279,748 74	586,522 68	309,828 94	257,251 69		\$466,278 79 274,741 67 274,029 70	PRODUCE EXPORTED.		DOMESTIC	100			
55,208 07	88,551 55	198,102 07	246,529 72	881,402 55	381,142 51	191,897 66	811,092 97	297,859 82	\$204,545 88	EXPORTED.	PRODUCE	FOREIGN	[PREPARED	00 144
48,801 20	121,506 73 83,231 32 55,568 94 48,801 25						158,411 90		RECEIPTS.		TOTAL	PREPARED FOR THE PACIFIC	COMPANDA	
-			-	104,362	3 173,490	73				Sperm.	Gals.	OIL AN	по соммино	
			-	909,879	1,182,738	3,787,348	1,683,922	1,486,810	1,641,579	Whale,	Gals.	OIL AND BONE TRANSHIPPED.	COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,	W II W
		1		901,604	8,159,951	2,020,264	1,479,678	827,954	1,074,942	Bone.	Lbs.	«ВШРРЕД,	n.]	W
4	6	12	12	-7	ಜ	7	16	500	9	VESSELS	NATIONAL	NUMBER	96, givi	
75	98	180	469 90,304	446 87,920	200	211 59,451	125 47,288	154 51,304	128 42,213	No. Ton'ge	VESSELS.	MERCHANT	ng the Tot	
167	254	274	237				525*		866*	WHALERS.	ENTRIES OF	NUMBER OF	COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.]	
8.271	8,443	5,717	8,252	9,500	14,150	18,128	17,537	18,318	14,779	0		GALLONS	h Year.	

while the exports show an increase of about \$100,000.

Ports of the Sandwich Islands. - No. 4.

TLAHAINA (anciently called Lele, from the on the western snore of West Mani, and is in West long, 156° 41' and North lat. 24° 51' 50". It may be considered as the second port of the Hawaiian Islands, as, next to Honolulu, it is most generally frequented by the whaling fleet which touch at the islands in the spring and fall for recruits and refreshments.

This town was selected by Kamehameha III and his chiefs to be the seat of government of the group, and it continued such till the troublesome times of 1843, when he removed the royal residence to Honolulu. Its public buildings are few. It has two churches, a hospital, a "palace," which from the anchorage looms up and appears a stately building, but is fast going to ruin from neglect. There are three ship chandlery stores, some fifteen retail stores, and three practicing physicians. The best seminary on the Islands for the education of natives, is located about two of capable foreign teachers, and is sustained by the government. It numbers from sixty to eighty

Perhaps there is no village on the group that presents to the stranger a more striking tropical appearance than does Lahaina. There is one principal street, several miles in length intersected with many others, lined with large kukui trees, which cover the road, rendering it in places a shady and cool bower. These trees remind one of the noble branching elms of New Haven, though the shade of the kukui is denser and cooler. Numerous groves of cocoanuts and tall bananas abundant supply of water.

The native inhabitants of Maui are far more take the day more passively. advanced in the knowledge of self-government. and also in agriculture, and consequently are more independent than those of either of the other islands of our group. This is owing mainly to the influence of old Governor Hoapili, who governed the island for some twenty years, and who was thoroughly imbued with republican ideas. Whenever he undertook any public work, he first called the common people together to advise with them, telling them that the work, if needed, was for their good; and it is said that he always yielded to the popular voice. The successors of Hoapili have been intelligent governors, and, in a measure, carried out his popular views. Hence it is that far more attention is paid by the natives of Maui to agriculture, and

The anchorage being an open roadstead, vessels can always approach or leave it with any wind that blows. No pilot is needed here. Vessels generally approach through the channel between Maui and Molokai, standing well over to Lanai. as far as the trade will carry them, then take the sea breeze, which sets in during the forenoon, and head for the town.

The anchorage is about ten miles in extent along the shore and from within a cable's length

with clear anchors, is considered good, though carried by the sea on to the identical spot where somewhat rocky, and little or no danger is ever experienced, more than usual where a number of ships congregate. The best anchorage is opposite the native church in about fifteen fathoms. There has been generally during the winter months a southerly storm which the natives call a "Kona," but it seldom or ever comes when there is a fleet in port, or so strong that a vessel cannot ride it out in perfect safety. There has never yet been any vessel lost at this port by stress of weather; and but one, under any circumstances, which was lost on the reef some two or three miles from the 1855, the West Point in 1856, and the Riallo channel. It was a remark of old Capt. Butler week-a sacrifice of at least \$100,000 of the proper who resided here for many years, that he never of the most enterprising subjects in the kingdom saw it blow so hard here as to endanger a ship the sheer negligence, we will not say obstinacy at anchor with good tackle; and the immunity those who can provide ways and means year at from accident to the shipping which have visited year to throw away on military gewgaws, or to the port, is the best proof of its safety.

ships that visited these islands and touched at this port were the Bellina, Capt. Gardner, and _____, Capt. Worth, which was some where about 1819. A few north-west traders touched here from 1799 to the date above given, but that trade dropping off, the whaler was a welcome visitor, and we are informed by old Mr. White that the "Old Palace" was first built as a home When any other necessity occurs, it is easy to n to entertain them. It was erected by, or under funds by a ministerial note or otherwise, and the direction of Kahekili, (Old Thunder,) who at representatives of the people have always been rethat time was the head man of Kamehameha I. In 1842 Capt. John Stetson was appointed the first American Vice-Consular Agent at this port,

and from the records kept in the consulate office we gather the following table of the number of of ships touching at this port in the course of each year since that date. Most of the ships touched in the spring and again in the fall. The figures are the total arrivals for the years:

- - - 155

To whale ships no port at the islands offers place yesterday. The prices obtained we judge better facilities for all their business (with the ered the cost and charges, but even if they did not exception of heavy repairs) than does Lahaina. As it is on this island, and but a short distance that the extensive potato fields are located that have furnished an almost inexhaustible supply for many years, and also the large sugar plantations from which the best sugar and molasses are procured, and fine herds of cattle which dress up ment concerning this oil-wonderful, if true. B better than any beef slaughtered for market that the account smacks too much of the "lard oil" for can be produced on the group.

years to introduce the "Tombez" variety of sweet reading, whether it proves to be a newspaper story the trade of the islands in a more favorable and potatoes, and the last fall season we were able to healthy condition than those of any previous year since supply fully the demand of as good an article as 1850. The number of merchant and whaling vessels has ever been offered in the market. Fruits are visiting the islands during the year has been less, generally abundant. The grape seems to luxubut the importations have also been \$230,000 less, riate in the rich soil, and the sunny, clear weather

of Lahaina, as it is, par excellence, the fruit of this place or Islands. Figs, bananas and melons are produced in abundance, and pumpkins enough for all New England to make pies for a general short stay of Chiefs there) is pleasantly located thanksgiving. All other supplies needed by merchant or whale shipe can always be procured at this port.

In riding through "Tropic road" a few days since we counted twenty varieties of trees and shrubs growing by the road side, and presenting have been bound, in justice, to observe the conditions within a mile's ride, as fine specimens of tropical productions as any similar drive to be found on sible for me to guess when the brief examination took

The population of Lahaina is estimated at more closely, he will, perhaps, discover that I therein fifteen hundred, the foreign part of which not probably exceed one to two hundred. The causes that have been at work depopulating the islands have likewise tended to reduce the numbers principles of public law as a test, I am still, notwithhere. "Years ago there was a hut under every bread fruit tree," was the statement of an old man who has seen the four Kamehamehas as the rulers of the land. So far as local diseases, we are singularly free. The climate is unequaled; the mild, sea breezes temper the heat of the day, and the cool breeze of the night makes sleeping a luxury to be enjoyed.

Epidemics do not seem to act with the virulence that they do at some other places. There were but seven fatal cases of small pox, while some of Aberdeen and M. Guizot, who had prepared the districts counted by thousands. The "boohoo treaty by mutual consent, and on whose behalf asfever," as it is called, which is said to have ap- surances were received that such future alterations peared first at this place, but which has now would be made, as the circumstances of the Islands entirely disappeared, or exists only in isolated might be shown to require." Read the whole cases, is not considered acclimated among us.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Monday the 9th of February was His Majesty's Yes; and if I recollect aright his legislature, then line the beach and environs, while grape and birth day, and was celebrated with more than the assembled, consisting entirely of natives, passed reso other vines almost bury in their foliage many of ordinary display of bunting on such occasions. The lutions praying the King not to accept treaties from the cottages. There is no spot on these islands native portion of the population appeared to be pretty any country depriving us of the prerogatives of an equal to Lahaina for gardening or raising fruit well taken up with horse racing, luaus, &c., and we independent nation. If any confidence can be placed and vegetables of every description, owing to the heard of two or three fights among them by way of a in the current rumor of the time, the King would not change, while the foreign population appeared to have signed the treaty but for the embarrassing cur-

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT—as it appeared in uniform on Monday last, is a credit to the town. The procession consisted of two companies of about forty each, including officers and members, with their fire-engines and hose-carts attached, beautifully decorated with garlands of flowers, pictures and flags. It is impossible for us to decide which of the rival companies excelled in their trimmings; that we leave for the fair hands who aided in the decorations. No. 2. carried a bust of Kamehameha I. said to be a good likeness of the old hero, carved many years ago. After forced, or felt that he was forced, to comply with the marching through the town, both companies proceeded to the house of Mechanic No. 2, where a generous repast had been provided under the management of Victor. Never was a feast enjoyed more heartily, or warmer sentiments uttered by loyal subjects.

of the sch. John Young, we learn of the loss of the sequences resulting from such foreign interferen Rialto at Koloa on Monday the 2d of February. have been mentioned; but to illustrate the point mon She went to that port to take in a load of sweet pota- fully, permit me to pursue the subject a little further toes for California, and the weather appearing to be Suppose a subject of France was charged with me mild, Capt. Taber, who had charge of her, and whom dering an Englishman, or, if you please, one we have long known as a very careful captain, an- the "missionary clique" or vice versa, and the 30 chored in the usual place, when cargoes are to be cused should apply to his consul for protection under taken on board, which is rather close in shore. On the III. article of the treaty in question, and Monday morning, the swell came in very strong from consul, from motives best known to himself, should the south and the sky appearing foul, indicating a select a jury notoriously known to favor the accused, storm, he was advised to shift his berth and anchor and this government would not accept them to to further out. The breeze was then very light from the case. No one could dictate to the consul what of the reef in seven fathoms of water, to a distance the sea, and with the aid of a buoy to make fast to, persons he must select, and that he would select poly of three miles out with some twenty-five fathoms, there would have been no trouble in getting under other names than the names first given, what chance as correct as it can be made, though some of the affording abundant room for as large a fleet as way; but the heavy swell set the vessel in shore before would there be to mete out justice to the accused totals differ from those published in previous years can ever be collected here. The holding ground, she could take the benefit of her sails, and she was The felon, if such, would go unwhiped so far as this

steamer West Point was lost one year ago. Rialto was a strong, well-built vessel, one of best coasters, valued at \$4,000 and owned by Co. Thos. King. It may be of no use for us to urge; government to take some steps to benefit that to What has long been needed there is a heavy and of 3000 lbs. with an iron buoy, placed some distanout, say in 12 or 15 fathoms, to which a warp can i fastened, in cases of necessity, to enable vessels to to sea, when the wind blows on shore, or to aid, cases of distress. Such an anchor and buoy nise have saved the John Wesley in 1854, the Changes for worse than useless salaried officials. We m As near as we can ascertain, the first whale sincerely hope that the loss of this vessel will be the government to do something for that port; say that port, for it is the outlet of the bulk of trade of that island, and more losses of vessels in occurred there, perhaps, than at any other non the kingdom, except Honolulu. Insurance cannot had here on our coasting vessels, and the loss of heavily on those unable to bear it. Let not the m ter be evaded by saying there is no appropriati to approve of just expenditures.

VALENTINE'S DAY-occurs on Saturday Feb. In England and the old countries it is celebrated honor of St. Valentine who suffered martyrdom the reign of the Emperor Claudius. On the 140 February 1856, more than 600,000 valentines pass through the London post-office, besides the usual siness letters.

SALE OF SCHOONER SALLY. - This well known and changed hands on Monday last, and was purchas - 187 by Abel Harris & Co. She will be put on the H

13 A sale of fruit trees and vines, imported from California by the R. H. Agricultural Society to we trust that the managers will make a similar is portation (varying, of course the fruits imported,) g least every three months. It is only by some syst matic arrangement for introducing desirable fruits that any good results can be looked for.

COAL OIL - On our fifth page we publish a state.

which prevailed in the States a few years since, to Efforts have been made for the last two or three find many believers here. The account is wor

ROYAL VISITOR EXPECTED .- We hear that the Islands are to be visited, during the coming summer. by His Royal Highness Duke Constantine, brother of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, in a Russian line of-battle ship. What the object or instructions of the visit are, we cannot inform our readers.

For the P. C. Advertiser. Mr. Editor :- "Sector" asks if I have "examined the history of our diplomacy to see whether we (government) have not subsequently, without compulsion ratified and reconsented to the extorted provisions of our own accord." I gather from "Sector's" remarks that he is of the opinion that, prior to the time of his "brief examination," the government might not of the extorted provisions of said treaty. It is imposplace, but if "Sector" will scrutinize my article admitted we had consented and reconsented to obnoxious provisions without compulsion. That is what I blamed government for doing. Taking the standing the consent, unable to perceive clearly that the French treaty, even now, is binding upon this nation. It certainly was not up to the 26th March 1846, and I think I shall be able to show that it was not after that memorable day. Thanks to the Elitor of the government organ for his quotations from the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Legislature that year upon this matter. Read last Polynesian: "The 3rd and 6th articles are objectionable that his Majesty would have declined to accept it, but for considerations of respect to the Earl quoted by the Polynesian. It is to the point. Le "Sector" note well the words emphasized and look for authorities applicable thereto.

"His Majesty would have declined to accept

cumstances environing him, which amounted coercion. I, and perhaps others, have a kind of painful, buzzing recollection of those times-of Commissioner Brown, John Wily's case, the Grant case, Brewer & Co.'s do., Charlton land do., James Ruddack do, the threatening aspect of the Ladd & Co. suit, &c., &c., and many other unnameable outward pressures upon this poor government, which quite enough to bewilder an untutored king and " a weak adviser with dismay. No resident acquainter with the facts had other belief than that the King was terms of the treaty. If such a fact does not establish the invalidity of the treaty, let us look at the nature of the treaty itself, and see what that has to do with its validity. As it has often been said, every nation in treaty with this with a parity clause has an equal right with France to select, by their consuls, juries !! Loss of the Schooner Rialto. - By the arrival try their subjects when accused of crime. The con